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ABSTRACT

Some university academic departments contend that they do not receive a fair share of approval-plan books. The study attempts to measure the proportion of books for each departmental subject in general publishing and to compare those ratios to their proportion in approval plan receipts. It also sought to determine whether, and to what extent, book receipts that are low in some areas are also proportionately higher in cost. The study compares both books and costs for 47 Purdue academic departments in three ways: (1) general publishing (Publishers Weekly figures), (2) publishing after selection for academic level (Baker and Taylor data), and (3) specific approval-plan receipts (Purdue). Results indicate that approval-plan selection closely follows proportions in general publishing and that some departments with small shares of books may require disproportionately larger shares of the book budget. (Author/JY)

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APPROVAL PLANS AND DEPARTMENTAL FAIR SHARE

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A B S T R A C T

Some university academic departments contend that they do not receive a fair share of approval-plan books. Defining each subject's "fair share" as the same ratio to general publishing, the study compares both books and costs by forty-seven Purdue academic departments in three ways: (1) general publishing (*Publishers Weekly* figures), (2) publishing after selection for academic level (Baker & Taylor data), and (3) specific approval-plan receipts (Purdue). Results indicate that approval-plan selection closely follows proportions in general publishing and that some departments with small shares of books may require disproportionately larger shares of the book budget.

APPROVAL PLANS AND DEPARTMENTAL FAIR SHARE

The Fair-Share Charge and Funding

When a university library begins an approval-plan program, it is widely, if not often consciously, accepted that there are more books published in some subjects than in others. But, in a decentralized library system like the Purdue University Libraries, as books begin to flood into some libraries and trickle into others, the practical implications of subject publishing impact upon conscious thought, and reactions surface. One inevitable reaction is a feeling on the part of some departmental librarians and teaching faculty that the approval plan does not supply them with a "fair share of the books" and that other departments are "cleaning up."

The "fair-share" charge against the approval plan is a result of two conditions. One is that publishing is not equal in all subjects; i.e., there are more books for the humanities and social sciences than for pure and applied sciences. The second is that increasingly interdisciplinary teaching and research produce books of interest to several disciplines simultaneously. If there are fewer discrete disciplines, there are fewer books falling totally into one classification.

There are dozens of examples of this kind of overlapping interest: meteorology for both agriculture and geosciences, among others; astrophysics for geosciences, physics, and aeronautical engineering, among others; economics, for economics, home economics, political science, history, agriculture; genetics for pharmacy, animal sciences, veterinary medicine, biology, biochemistry, botany, sociology; industrial psychology for industrial administration, psychology, industrial engineering, sociology; urban planning for sociology, political science, industrial administration, civil engineering, art, landscape architecture.

Purdue's approval plan, to conserve book funds, is restricted to one copy only of any book on the principle that at least one copy is available somewhere on the campus to any potential user. Which departmental library among twenty-five with many interests in common is to receive the approval-plan copy is decided in the Acquisitions Department, which assigns each book to a specific library. It is Purdue's policy to assign to strength in existing collections; thus, a book on chemistry, for example, is assigned to the Chemistry Library even though other disciplines--pharmacy, biology, biochemistry, veterinary medicine, chemical engineering--could possibly also use the book.

Books are displayed for librarians to review, with each book identified as to its library destination. Placement of any book under a one-copy approval plan in a departmental library system rests primarily on subject content of the book, but often upon extraneous bibliographic evidence--the author's discipline, Library of Congress classification, and so forth--and sometimes even upon arbitrary judgement forced by the circumstances.

Under these circumstances everyone involved must try to make a distinction between books in a subject and books that are of supporting interest to that subject. But the distinction is difficult to view objectively when the librarian, trying to build a collection relevant to the needs of the department he serves, sees 60% of the approval-plan books going to another library and a minuscule 2% going to his own.

Another cause of dissatisfaction is funding. If departmental budgets have been assessed to support the plan, some science and technology departments feel that they are subsidizing more fortunate humanities-social science departments and that the assessment renders them financially unable to buy the books they "really want." The books really wanted are not necessarily those supplied by the approval plan, which they tend to regard as an arbitrary book-collection device. At Purdue the approval plan was funded in part by departmental assessment, based upon an estimate of the costs of books published

for that subject; i.e., the proportion of subject publishing to total publishing; in every instance approval-plan books that departments have reviewed and accepted for their libraries surpass in total expenditures the original assessment. Nevertheless, the approval-plan assessment is sometimes viewed as a reduction in the power to purchase books really wanted or additional copies of approval-plan books. With a one-copy plan, provision for added copies is essential, and the budgeting of book funds should be based on the varying needs to supplement the approval plan. At Purdue any additional copies deemed necessary must be bought from the funds allocated to academic departments or subject areas for book purchases other than approval plan. In almost all instances, however, book funds tend to be regarded as inadequate.

A corollary to the problem of fair share and budgeting is the average cost of books in each discipline. It is to be expected that books in technical subjects, because of typesetting intricacies and lower sales volume, will on the average cost more than books for the social sciences and humanities, which are more often straight textual matter and have a wider readership.

Proportionate Subject Publishing

The term "fair share" is not often defined when a complaint is made, and neither are proportionate costs always taken into consideration. It is a possibility, therefore, that some subjects are served by fewer published books, but that a proportionately larger amount of the budget is required to supply them.

Because the term "fair share" implies a ratio, percentage, proportion, as opposed to an actual quantity, the answer to the question of how much any department can expect to receive from an approval plan seems to lie in establishing the proportionate amount of general publishing by subject and

comparing it with the proportion of actual book receipts by subject. The additional problem of costs can be met by determining average book prices and total costs by subject in general publishing and comparing those figures with approval-plan average prices and total expenditures.

The Study

This study is based upon the experience of the Purdue University Libraries. In addition to departmental libraries with interests in common, the libraries have a further complication in the matter of fair share. To confine the costs of the approval program to the amount budgeted for it, the Purdue approval plan is restricted to a selection of U.S. commercial presses[1]; its plan does include all the U.S. university presses plus the Cambridge and Oxford University presses.

But, in spite of the complications, the study attempts to measure:

1. The proportion of books for each departmental subject in general publishing and to compare those ratios to their proportion in approval-plan receipts.

2. To determine whether, and to what extent, book receipts that are low in some areas are also proportionately higher in costs.

Any attempt to determine proportionate publishing and prices by departmental subject is complicated by at least two variables:

1. Departments in the sciences and applied sciences depend to a much greater extent than do the social sciences and humanities on journals, technical reports, and the publications of societies. These kinds of materials are often excluded from an approval plan because of their esoteric subject content and therefore limited interest and because publishers of such materials are not organized for mass distribution. An approval plan is usually interpreted as an acquisitions tool that serves the general interests of the entire university community, leaving each department responsible for the acquisition of materials

that are of unique interest. Therefore, the usual approval plan in general is originally and automatically weighted somewhat in favor of the social sciences and humanities.

2. There is a lack of standardization in terminology in subject classifications by agencies reporting publishing figures, and it is difficult to translate them into the terms used by academic departments to name themselves (see footnotes 5 through 39 to Table IV). Along with this goes the increase, mentioned before, in interdisciplinary teaching and research. Books in a subject assigned to one department could, selectively, also be of interest to one or more others; books in service subjects, statistics for example, may relate to the specific subject--statistics for sociologists, educators, librarians--but those departments also depend on books that treat the subject generally. Therefore, the number of books the records show that a department received for its own library is undoubtedly augmented by books received by other departmental libraries in the system as a whole that are also available to that department.

Any library contemplating an approval plan will have to face these two variables in funding its plan. It will have to use, and perhaps translate literally, the classification system from whatever cost source it uses to be able to arrive at an estimate of departmental and system-wide costs and will have to make additional allowances for added copies, either via approval plan, departmental discretionary funds, or other means. The problems could be expected to be more extensive in a decentralized library system than in a centralized system.

This study compares the approval-plan receipts of Purdue's academic departments with total subject publishing and subject costs. These are divided into two broad classifications: (1) subject publishing in general and (2) the amount of subject publishing after the books have been screened

and selected for academic level by an approval-plan vendor. Sources for the three bases of comparison are:

For general publishing: Publishers Weekly, its "Title Output--Jan.-Sept. 1974" (table), p. 19; and "Index of Prices (Per Volume), Hardcover Books by Category...9 mo. 1974" (table), p. 20, in "Third Quarter Analysis Shows Hardcover Prices," by Chandler B. Grannis, both in the October 28, 1974, issue (Vol. 206, no. 18).

For academic approval-plan selection: The Baker & Taylor Co., "Shipped Titles Summarized by Descriptors, 1-74 Thru 6-74" (computer printout).

For specific library receipts: Purdue University Libraries, books received and paid for from July through December 1974 (computer printout and other acquisitions records).

Total figures from these three sources are:

insert table labeled A from page 29

Purdue's figures should reflect a several-month overlap with books announced by Publishers Weekly and of books shipped and billed by Baker & Taylor, which were subsequently received and paid for by Purdue. Purdue's limited-press approval plan is being compared with Baker & Taylor's academic-level program of three thousand to four thousand publishers and Publishers Weekly's base of general publication listings in the Weekly Record.

The tables are arranged by Purdue's academic departments and schools, but also include some of Publishers Weekly and Baker & Taylor categories (see footnotes 5 through 39 to Table IV). Actual figures, although not directly comparable, establish the base for percentages and averages, which can be directly compared. The analyses that follow and Tables I through V are derived from the base data in Table VI.

Findings from the Study

Tables I, II, and IV compare books and costs.

Table I is a summary of numbers of books and their costs by Purdue's nine schools[4] based on Baker & Taylor data. It demonstrates the inverse relationship of lowest proportion of books to highest average prices. The number of books selected by Baker & Taylor that would be received by each Purdue school is expressed as a percentage of Baker & Taylor's total approval-plan book selection. The total costs for each Purdue school at Baker & Taylor list prices is expressed as a percentage of Baker & Taylor's total prices for all books selected. Baker & Taylor figures, translated into Purdue's schools, offset the effect of Purdue's limited selection of commercial publishers.

insert Table I on page 30

If Purdue had on its approval plan all of Baker & Taylor's thousands of publishers, and assuming compatability of subject classification, the School of Humanities, Social Science, and Education could expect to receive about 60% of the books and it would require about 50% of the total approval-plan budget to pay for them. The School of Pharmacy, on the other hand, could expect .5% of the books at a cost of about a tenth of the total expenditures.

Rankings in Table I in the percentage of books and percentage of total costs are nearly parallel, as might be expected. More interest in a given area results in more published books, which in turn require more dollars. However, the humanities-social sciences percentage of total cost is lower than its percentage of total books received. On the other hand, the percentage of total costs for the sciences and engineering is higher than their percentage

of total books. In fact, the first-ranked school in books and cost is ninth-ranked in average price, and the ninth-ranked school in books and cost is first-ranked in average price. All other schools except Home Economics also reverse direction of rank.

Table II ranks 47 of Purdue's departments and schools for which there are transferable Baker & Taylor data for the same three factors as in Table I; i.e., percentage of academic books published, percentage of total costs, and average prices. Again, there is a tendency to reverse ranks. Humanities and social-science schools and departments lead the books-published list, and science-technology departments head the average-price list.

Table IV details percentages of books and total costs for all Purdue's schools and departments for which there are separate funds, comparing figures from Publishers Weekly, Baker & Taylor, and Purdue. Books are generally received in proportion to their appearance in general publishing. Some of the deviations are a result of translating subject classification, but some reflect the fact that the Purdue list of commercial publishers is somewhat biased toward science and technology to balance the heavy humanities-social sciences publishing of university presses and some commercial publishers. In general, the results are within a few percentage points of each other. Publishers Weekly figures, which include popular, mass-market publishing as well as academic, show the greatest deviance.

Tables III and V compare average prices and equivalent books, equivalent books being defined as follows:

The amount spent by Purdue for approval-plan books for each department and school is divided by the average prices shown by Publishers Weekly and Baker & Taylor to arrive at the number of books Purdue's expenditures could have bought from general publishing en toto and general publishing after academic selection.

The equivalent-book figures are roughly equal to the actual numbers of books Purdue received from the approval plan. They are another test to compare approval-plan receipts with general publishing to attempt to define fair share.

Table III summarizes the data for Purdue's nine schools.

insert Table III from page 31

Thus, Purdue spent $23,285.09 (at net prices) during the six months of the survey on 1917 approval-plan books for the School of Humanities, Social Science, and Education. At the Publishers Weekly (general publishing) average list price of $9.65, the school would have received an equivalent of 2413 books. At Baker & Taylor's (academic publishing) average list price of $10.41, the school would have received an equivalent of 2237 books. At the time of the survey both Baker & Taylor and Purdue had a maximum price limit of $50 per volume.

Table V details the same information as Table III, average prices and equivalent books, for all schools and departments.

Table VI shows actual prices and number of books published, shipped and received by Publishers Weekly, Baker & Taylor, and Purdue, respectively. These are the base figures for the other tables.

Summary, Conclusion

In response to some departmental feeling that the departments are not receiving a fair share of approval-plan books, the study compares approval-plan receipts by subject at Purdue with the proportion of each subject in general publishing, based on Publishers Weekly figures, and academic publishing, based on Baker & Taylor data. The study also compares average prices of books by subject for the university with general and academic publishing costs.

The study demonstrates that general publishing is heavily humanities- and social sciences-oriented with lower average prices; science-technology prices are generally higher for fewer books published. The impact upon an approval plan is that some departments will receive more books than others, but that, even with a selection of publishers, receipts for each subject are generally comparable to their proportion in over-all publishing.

It may be difficult for an academic department to accept that it will receive fewer books in actual numbers but that its proportionate share of the books will be roughly equal to its proportion in general publishing, or that this may involve a disproportionately higher share of the expenditures. A department with an unlimited budget could certainly buy more books than on a curtailed budget, but unless it duplicated copies freely, it would eventually reach the limit of the number of titles it could buy that would serve its subject. An approval plan, if it is carefully structured, will not benefit one department over another more than ordering title by title because they draw from the same publishing pool.

One part of the problem is whether the ratio of books on a subject to supplementary books in other disciplines that are of use to that subject varies from subject to subject. It can be logically assumed that it does. There are probably more books directly relating to mathematics than there are from other disciplines, engineering for example, that math could use. Conversely, there are comparatively few books directly on pharmacy, but many from other subjects--botany, organic chemistry, biochemistry, nuclear physics, chemical engineering, business and industrial management--that pharmacy could use. A subject for further study, establishing such a ratio could be a tool for budget planners to help provide the book-buying capability to supplement an approval plan.

Entering into consideration in the average price of books is again interdisciplinary crossover. The sciences and engineering are now relating to sociological disciplines, whose books on the whole are priced lower than science-technology books; they thus reduce their average book costs somewhat. Similarly, the humanities and social sciences are all making use of computers, statistical methods, and other scientific tools and procedures; some of their departments have a foot in both camps, for example audiology and speech sciences, psychology and psychiatry, linguistics. Because humanities-social sciences departments are using more basic science materials, they increase their average book costs somewhat.

Purdue's generally higher average prices, $14.63 as compared to $12.92 for Baker & Taylor books and $10.44 for Publishers Weekly, may reflect more selectivity, both publishers and books, than Baker & Taylor and a great deal more than Publishers Weekly. Research-level books with their tables, charts, formulas, footnotes are more expensive to produce than books published for general readership that are without these bibliographic impedimenta.

A point could be made that rigid selection under an austere book budget

will not necessarily decrease expenditures for a library or increase the number of books it can buy. It will perhaps only make a better use of limited funds. Selectivity with high average prices, however, conflicts with research libraries' conviction that they must collect in depth and breadth to support all a university's teaching and research. The situation speaks for more resource-sharing among libraries, with concentration in individual libraries only in selected areas.

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TABLE II: Rank order of 47 Purdue schools and departments by the percentages of books in their subjects in total academic publishing, the percentages of their costs in the total, and average prices of books (Baker & Taylor data).

(SCHOOLS are designated by capital letters; Departments, by capital and lower case letters)

Books			Costs			Average Prices		
Rank	%	SCHOOL/Department	Rank	%	SCHOOL/Department	Rank	Price	SCHOOL/Department
1	59.5	HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE, EDUCATION	1	47.9	HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE, EDUCATION	1	$27.22	Reference
2	13.8	SCIENCE	2	19.8	SCIENCE	2	25.85	PHARMACY
3	9.5	English	3	8.7	INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION	3	25.70	Chemistry
4	8.8	INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION	4	8.0	ENGINEERING	4	24.33	Metallurgical engineering
5	8.4	Sociology	5	7.3	VETERINARY MEDICINE	5	23.93	Biochemistry
6	7.1	History	6	7.2	History	6	23.67	Chemical engineering
7	6.9	Political science	8	6.2	Biology	7	22.33	Physics
8	6.2	ENGINEERING	8	6.2	English	8	21.95	VETERINARY MEDICINE
9	5.3	Philosophy	8	6.2	Sociology	9	19.48	Botany
10	5.0	Education	10	5.8	Political science	10	18.56	SCIENCE
11	4.5	Biology	11.5	3.7	Art and design	11	18.47	Agronomy
12	4.3	VETERINARY MEDICINE	11.5	3.7	Chemistry	12	17.88	Mechanical engineering
13	3.8	Psychology	13.5	3.6	Mathematics	13	17.84	Biology
15	3.0	Art and design	13.5	3.6	Philosophy	14	17.62	AGRICULTURE
15	3.0	Civil engineering	15	3.2	Psychology	15	16.95	Industrial, ME technology
15	3.0	Mathematics	16	3.1	AGRICULTURE	16	16.79	Electrical engineering
17	2.8	TECHNOLOGY	17.5	2.9	Education	17	16.55	ENGINEERING
18	2.4	Physical education	17.5	2.9	Geosciences	18	16.54	Geosciences
19.5	2.3	AGRICULTURE	19.5	2.8	Civil engineering	19	15.92	Art and design
19.5	2.3	Geosciences	19.5	2.8	TECHNOLOGY			
21	2.2	Comparative literature	21	2.7	Physics	20	15.22	Mathematics
22	1.9	Chemistry	22	1.9	Reference	21	14.81	Agriculture, general
23	1.8	HOME ECONOMICS	23	1.7	Comparative literature	22	14.49	Aeronautical engineering
24	1.7	Nursing	24	1.5	HOME ECONOMICS	23	14.23	Forestry
25	1.6	Physics	26	1.3	Electrical engineering	24	13.23	History
26	1.3	Theater	26	1.3	Metallurgical engineering	25	13.03	Animal sciences
27	1.1	Music	26	1.3	Physical education	26	12.71	INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION
28.5	1.0	Communication	28.5	1.2	Chemical engineering	27	12.67	TECHNOLOGY
28.5	1.0	Electrical engineering	28.5	1.2	Nursing	28	12.56	Communication
						29	12.34	Civil engineering

TABLE II (continued)

30	.9	Reference	30	1.1	Biochemistry	30	11.66	Nuclear engineering
31.5	.8	Higher education	31.5	1.0	Communication	31	11.48	Agricultural engineering
31.5	.8	Library science	31.5	1.0	Theater	32	10.94	Political science
33.5	.7	Chemical engineering	33.5	.9	Music	33	10.87	HOME ECONOMICS
33.5	.7	Metallurgical engineering	33.5	.9	PHARMACY	34	10.82	Psychology
35.5	.6	Biochemistry	35.5	.8	Botany	35	10.65	Music
35.5	.6	Mechanical engineering	35.5	.8	Mechanical engineering	36	10.41	HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE, EDUCATION
38	.5	Botany	37	.7	Higher education			
38	.5	Industrial, ME technology	38.5	.6	Industrial, ME technology	37	10.22	Higher education
38	.5	PHARMACY	38.5	.6	Library science	38	10.10	Library science
						39	9.82	Comparative literature
40	.3	Aeronautical engineering	40	.4	Aeronautical engineering	40	9.54	Sociology
43	.2	Agriculture, general	42.5	.2	Agriculture, general	41	9.52	Nursing
43	.2	Agronomy	42.5	.2	Agronomy	42	9.51	Theater
43	.2	Animal sciences	42.5	.2	Animal sciences	43	8.72	Philosophy
43	.2	Forestry	42.5	.2	Forestry	44	8.49	English
43	.2	Horticulture	46	.1	Agricultural engineering	45	8.22	Horticulture
46	.1	Agricultural engineering	46	.1	Horticulture	46	7.62	Education
47	.0	Nuclear engineering	46	.1	Nuclear engineering	47	7.18	Physical education

TABLE IV[40]: Percentages of books and prices by subject in general publishing (Publishers Weekly data), in general academic publishing (Baker & Taylor data), and received and paid for on the Purdue approval plan.

SCHOOL/Department	-----PW----- Books	Prices	-----B&T----- Books	Prices	-----PU----- Books	Prices
Aeronautical engineering[5]			.3	.4	.2	.1
Agricultural economics					1.5	1.5
Agricultural engineering			.1	.1		.1
AGRICULTURE	1.1	.9	2.3	3.1	4.7	5.9
Agriculture (general)[6]			.2	.2	.1	.1
Agronomy			.2	.2	.3	.3
Animal sciences			.2	.2	.3	.5
Art and design[7]	4.6	4.5	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.3
Audiology, speech science					.7	.5
Aviation technology					.1	
Biochemistry[8]			.6	1.1	.9	1.8
Biological sciences[9]			4.5	6.2	4.0	6.0
Botany			.5	.8	.8	.9
Business: See Industrial administration; Sociology, economics						
Chemical engineering[10]			.7	1.2	.7	1.2
Chemistry			1.9	3.7	1.9	2.8
Civil engineering[11]			3.0	2.8	2.1	2.4
Communication[12]			1.0	1.0	1.5	.8
Comparative literature[13]			2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Drama: See Language, lit, poetry...; Theater						
Economics; See Industrial administration; Sociology, economics						
Education	4.0	2.1	5.0	2.9	4.0	2.8
Electrical engineering[14]			1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0
Elec. Eng. technology					.4	.4
ENGINEERING[15]	4.8	5.6	6.2	8.0	6.9	9.6
English[16]			9.5	6.2	6.4	4.5
Entomology					.4	.5

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TABLE IV: Continued

SCHOOL/Department	PW Books	PW Prices	B&T Books	B&T Prices	PU Books	PU Prices
Forestry[17]			.2	.2	.2	.3
French					.4	.3
Geosciences[18]			2.3	2.9	1.0	1.4
German					.4	.4
Higher education			.8	.7	.6	.4
History[19]	10.6	11.5	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.1
HOME ECONOMICS[20]	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1
Horticulture			.2	.1	.1	.1
HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE, EDUCATION	72.6	67.1	59.5	47.9	56.6	47.0
INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION[21]			8.8	8.7	9.6	9.1
Industrial education						
Industrial engineering					.9	1.1
Industrial, ME tech[22]			.5	.6	.1	
Industrial supervision						
Language, literature poetry, drama[23]	12.0	8.7	13.0	5.6	10.2	8.0
Library science[24]			.8	.6	.5	.3
Mathematical sciences[25]			3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4
Mechanical engineering			.6	.8	.8	1.4
Medicine: See Veterinary Medicine						
Metallurgical engineer.[27]			.7	1.3	.7	1.4
Music	.8	.9	1.1	.9	.9	.6
Nuclear engineering					.1	.1
Nursing[28]			1.7	1.2	1.1	.7

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TABLE IV: Continued

SCHOOL/Department	PW Books	PW Prices	B&T Books	B&T Prices	PU Books	PU Prices
PHARMACY			.5	.9	2.3	2.9
Philosophy[29]			5.3	3.6	3.9	3.0
Philosophy, psychology; religion[30]	9.5	5.4	9.1	6.7	8.8	10.4
Physical education, men[31]	3.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.0	.7
Physical ed, women[31]					.2	.2
Physics			1.6	2.7	1.7	2.5
Poetry: See Language, literature, poetry...						
Political science[32]			6.9	5.8	6.4	6.0
Psychology[33]			3.8	3.2	4.9	4.8
Reference[34]	3.7	7.2	.9	1.9	2.0	2.7
Religion: See Philosophy, psychology; Religion						
Russian					.3	.4
SCIENCE	9.1	13.4	13.8	19.8	11.6	16.2
Science (general)			.5	.7		
Sociology[35]			8.4	6.2	9.2	7.4
Sociology, economics; Business[36]	22.6	23.9	17.2	14.9	18.8	16.5
Spanish					.2	.2
Speech: See Audiology						
TECHNOLOGY (Total)[37]			2.8	2.8	1.7	1.1
Technology (general)			.7	.9		
Theater[38]			1.3	1.0	.6	.5
VETERINARY MEDICINE[39]	6.9	9.2	4.3	7.3	5.0	7.0
World literature: See Comparative literature						

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TABLE V[40]: Average prices in general publishing (Publishers Weekly data) and in academic publishing (Baker & Taylor data) and equivalent books in Purdue expenditures, compared with actual number of books received on the Purdue approval plan.

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SCHOOL/Department	----Average Prices---- PW	B&T	PU	Equivalent Books PW	B&T	Books Rec'd PU
Aeronautical engineering	$	$14.49	$11.48		4.7	6
Agricultural economics			14.47			50
Agricultural engineering		11.48			3.1	1
AGRICULTURE	12.84	17.62	18.65	229.6	167.3	158
Agriculture (general)		14.81	14.83		3.0	3
Agronomy		18.47	15.76		8.5	10
Animal sciences		13.03	22.92		17.6	10
Art and design	14.01	15.92	13.02	117.1	103.0	126
Audiology, speech science			9.30			24
Aviation technology			8.30			3
Biochemistry		23.93	28.11		36.4	31
Biological sciences		17.84	22.06		166.9	135
Botany		19.48	15.98		22.1	27
Business: See Industrial administration; Sociology, economics						
Chemical engineering		23.67	23.70		25.0	25
Chemistry		25.70	21.75		54.2	64
Civil engineering		12.34	16.74		96.3	71
Communication		12.56	8.39		33.4	50
Comparative literature		9.82	15.09		87.6	57
Drama: See Language, lit, poetry...; Theater						
Economics: See Industrial administration; Sociology, economics						
Education	10.17	7.62	10.09	134.9	180.0	136
Electrical engineering		16.79	21.94		60.1	46
Elec. eng. technology			11.73			15
ENGINEERING	17.04	16.55	20.28	279.7	288.0	235
English		8.49	10.18		261.5	218
Entomology			20.89			13

TABLE V: Continued

SCHOOL/Department	----Average Prices---- PW	B&T	PU	Equivalent Books PW	B&T	Books Rec'd PU
Forestry	$	$14.23	$16.78		5.6	8
French			8.54			15
Geosciences		16.54	19.63		41.5	35
German			14.22			15
Higher education		10.22	9.52		19.6	21
History	11.28	13.23	12.79	266.4	227.1	235
HOME ECONOMICS	8.34	10.87	10.46	62.7	48.1	50
Horticulture		8.22	9.92		6.4	5
HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE, EDUCATION	9.65	10.41	12.15	2413.0	2236.8	1917
INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION		12.71	13.89		355.0	325
Industrial education						
Industrial engineering			16.47			32
Industrial, ME tech		16.95	9.25		1.1	2
Industrial supervision						
Language, literature poetry, drama	7.61	8.22	11.57	522.8	451.1	344
Library science		10.10	8.86		14.9	17
Mathematical sciences		15.22	16.38		110.8	103
Mechanical engineering		17.88	23.10		38.7	27
Medicine: See Veterinary medicine						
Metallurgical engineering		24.33	27.67		28.4	25
Music	14.22	10.65	9.71	20.5	27.4	30
Nuclear engineering		11.66	21.43		5.5	3
Nursing		9.52	8.96		36.7	39

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TABLE V: Continued

SCHOOL/Department	----Average Prices---- PW	B&T	PU	Equivalent Books PW	B&T	Books Rec'd PU
PHARMACY	$	$25.85	$18.59		55.4	77
Philosophy		8.72	11.29		172.1	133
Philosophy, psychology; religion	5.89	9.59	17.25	658.7	404.6	299
Physical education, men	5.87	7.18	9.58	39.1	52.8	33
Physical ed, women			10.14			8
Physics		22.33	22.51		56.5	56
Poetry: See Language, literature, poetry...						
Political science		10.94	12.87		254.1	216
Psychology		10.82	14.33		219.8	166
Reference	20.43	27.22	19.38	54.8	47.0	66
Religion: See Philosophy, psychology; Religion						
Russian			15.73			11
SCIENCE	19.99	18.56	20.37	400.4	431.3	393
Science (general)		16.19				
Sociology		9.54	11.75		384.4	312
Sociology, economics; Business	10.51	11.16	12.84	778.3	733.0	637
Spanish			16.22			7
Speech: See Audiology						
TECHNOLOGY (Total)		12.67	9.64		44.9	59
Technology (general)		17.38				
Theater		9.51	12.90		28.5	21
VETERINARY MEDICINE	18.72	21.95	20.57	184.6	157.4	168
World literature: See Comparative literature						

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TABLE VI[40]: Actual number of books in general publishing (Publishers Weekly) and in academic publishing (Baker & Taylor); their total costs; and Purdue receipts and expenditures, figures on which tabular and analytical data are based.

SCHOOL/Department	Books PW	Books B&T	Books PU	Costs PW	Costs B&T	Costs PU
Aeronautical engineering		41	6	$	$ 593.91	$ 68.89
Agricultural economics			50			723.66
Agricultural engineer.		10	1		114.80	35.55
AGRICULTURE	267	289	158	2,324.04	5,092.59	2,947.50
Agriculture (general)		31	3		459.20	44.49
Agronomy		21	10		387.95	157.59
Animal sciences		31	10		404.00	229.25
Art and design	1110	388	126	11,197.04	6,179.09	1,640.37
Audiology, speech sci			24			223.19
Aviation technology			3			24.90
Biochemistry		76	31		1,819.04	871.34
Biological sciences		574	135		10,241.12	2,978.40
Botany		69	27		1,344.15	431.43
Business: See Industrial administration; Sociology, economics						
Chemical engineering		85	25		2,012.05	592.62
Chemistry		237	64		6,090.73	1,391.72
Civil engineering		379	71		4,976.01	1,188.58
Communication		126	50		1,582.20	419.72
Comparative literature		283	57		2,779.11	859.99
Drama: See Language, lit, poetry...; Theater						
Economics: See Industrial administration; Sociology, economics						
Education	906	634	136	5,342.57	4,831.42	1,371.95
Electrical engineering		124	46		2,082.05	1,009.50
Elec. eng. technology			15			175.95
ENGINEERING	1155	797	235	13,954.09	13,191.62	4,766.46
English		1211	218		10,280.18	2,219.92
Entomology			13			270.33

TABLE VI: Continued

SCHOOL/Department	Books PW	Books B&T	Books PU	Costs PW	Costs B&T	Costs PU
Forestry		24	8	$	$ 341.50	$ 134.24
French			15			128.18
Geosciences		287	35		4,745.58	686.97
German			15			213.38
Higher education		105	21		1,073.44	199.98
History	2546	902	235	28,721.55	11,934.00	3,005.14
HOME ECONOMICS	601	230	50	2,934.78	2,499.27	523.05
Horticulture		27	5		211.95	49.62
HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE, EDUCATION	17348	7585	1917	167,427.51	178,975.29	23,285.09
INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION		1124	325		14,282.04	4,512.66
Industrial education						
Industrial engineering			32			527.22
Industrial, ME tech		58	2		983.10	18.50
Industrial supervision						
Language, literature poetry, drama	2863	1662	344	21,778.92	14,657.29	3,978.93
Library science		105	17		1,060.26	150.69
Mathematical sciences		387	103		5,891.49	1.687.01
Mechanical engineering		75	27		1,340.90	623.58
Medicine: See Veterinary medicine						
Metallurgical engineer.		87	25		2,116.75	691.77
Music	198	145	30	2,175.05	1,544.75	291.35
Nuclear engineering		6	3		69.95	64.30
Nursing		212	39		2,018.90	349.58

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TABLE VI: Continued

SCHOOL/Department	Books PW	Books B&T	Books PU	Costs PW	Costs B&T	Costs PU
PHARMACY		60	77		1,550.90	1,431.70
Philosophy		676	133		5,893.26	1,501.61
Philosophy, psychology; religion	2270	1157	299	13,423.92	11,098.64	5,158.20
Physical education, men	811	303	33	4,761.69	2,176.43	316.29
Physical educ, women			8			81.15
Physics		201	56		4,488.07	1,260.43
Poetry: See Language literature, poetry...						
Political science		877	216		9,592.15	2,779.61
Psychology		481	166		5,205.38	2,378.59
Reference	876	112	66	17,893.33	3,049.08	1,279.09
Religion: See Philosophy, psychology: Religion						
Russian			11			173.04
SCIENCE	2182	1754	393	33,342.81	32,558.11	8,004.53
Science (general)		68			1,101.12	
Sociology,		1069	312		10,196.64	3,667.43
Sociology, economics; Business	5668	2193	637	59,556.04	24,478.68	8,180.09
Spanish			7			113.53
Speech: See Audiology						
TECHNOLOGY (Total)		359	59		4,548.56	568.93
Technology (general)		89			1,546.56	
Theater		168	21		1,598.10	270.89
VETERINARY MEDICINE	1662	548	168	22,937.01	12,028.52	3,455.89
World literature: See Comparative literature						

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Publishers in Purdue's approval plan at the time of this study were:

Academic Press
Addison-Wesley
Aldine
American Elsevier
Appleton
Archon
Avi

Basic Books
Becker & Hayes
Benjamin
W. C. Brown

Consultants Bureau

Dekker
Dorsey
Dow Jones/Irwin

Elsevier

Free Press
Foundation Press

Grune & Stratton
Gordon & Breach

Hafner
Halsted
Harcourt Brace
Harper & Row
Heath
Houghton Mifflin

IFI/Plenum
Irwin

Jossey-Bass

Knopf

Lea & Febiger
Lexington
Linnet
Lippincott
Little, Brown

McGraw-Hill
Macmillan (U.S.)
Mosby

North-Holland

Parker
Pergamon
Plenum
Praeger
Prentice-Hall

Random House
Raven
Reston
Ronald

St. Martin's
Saunders
Scarecrow
Shoestring
Springer-Verlag

Tab Books
Taplinger
Teachers College
Thomas

Ungar
University Park

Van Nostrand

Wadsworth
West
Wiley
Williams & Wilkins

The selection was made after a detailed review of how many books were acquired from each publisher, how they were bought (approval plan, departmental funds, or other); how many books from each publisher were duplicated in more than one library; and the subject scope of the publisher. The subject scope was biased toward science-technology publishing to balance the humanities-social science publishing of university presses. Given the bias, publishers thus selected were believed to be those of most comprehensive value to the total Purdue academic program; institutional publishers and others in specific subject publishing were excluded. To estimate costs, total publishing output of each publisher was determined, halved to allow for subacademic level and standing orders, and then multiplied by what was then estimated as an over-all average book price. Since then, Dorsey, Parker, Reston, Random House, Tab Books, Taplinger, and Wadsworth have been dropped for reasons of economy and their supplying a too-high proportion of subacademic-level books.

[2]Excludes Juveniles, Fiction, Travel; Law is excluded from departmental figures, but included in total publishing and cost figures.

[3]Dentistry, Fiction, Naval Science omitted.

[4]The nine Purdue schools and their departments that have individual fiscal accounts are:

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
- Agricultural economics
- Agricultural engineering
- Agronomy
- Animal sciences
- Biochemistry
- Botany and plant pathology
- Forestry and conservation
- Horticulture
- (also includes a general agriculture fund)

SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING
- Aeronautics and astronautics
- Chemical engineering
- Civil engineering
- Electrical engineering
- Industrial engineering
- Mechanical engineering
- Metallurgical engineering
- Nuclear engineering

SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
- Audiology and speech sciences
- Communication
- Comparative literature
- Creative arts
  - Art and design
  - Music
  - Theater
- Education
- English
- History

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION (Continued)
- Modern languages
  - French
  - German
  - Russian
  - Spanish
- Philosophy
- Physical education for men
- Physical education for women
- Political science
- Psychological sciences
- Sociology and anthropology

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
- Biological sciences
- Chemistry
- Geosciences
- Mathematical sciences
- Physics

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
- Aviation technology
- Electrical engineering technology
- Industrial education
- Industrial, Mechanical engineering technology
- Nursing
- Industrial supervision

[5]Includes Baker & Taylor's Aeronautical engineering, Space engineering.

[6]Baker & Taylor's Agriculture.

[7]Publishers Weekly's Art; Baker & Taylor's Fine arts, Art media, Architecture, Reprographics.

[8]Includes Baker & Taylor's Biochemistry and Biophysics.

[9]Includes Baker & Taylor's Biology, Zoology, Human Biology, Microbiology, Physiology.

[10]Includes Baker & Taylor's Chemical engineering and Petroleum engineering.

[11]Includes Baker & Taylor's Civil engineering, Regional planning, Transportation, Environmental engineering, Building engineering, Hydraulic engineering, Highway engineering, Marine engineering.

[12]Includes Baker & Taylor's Communications, Journalism, Publishing.

[13]Baker & Taylor's World literature.

[14]Includes Baker & Taylor's Electrical engineering, Electronic engineering.

[15]Publishers Weekly's Technology.

[16]Publishers Weekly's Language, Literature, Poetry and drama; Baker & Taylor's Language, Linguistics, Literature, English literature, American literature, English language.

[17]Includes Baker & Taylor's Forestry, Fish culture and fisheries.

[18]Includes Baker & Taylor's Geosciences, Geography, Oceanography, Meteorology, Paleontology, Petrology, Astronomy, Mineralogy.

[19]Publishers Weekly's History, Biography; Baker & Taylor's History, History of specific areas, U.S. history, Auxiliary historical sciences.

[20]Includes Baker & Taylor's Home economics, Applied arts.

[21]Omits Publishers Weekly's Sociology and economics; includes Baker & Taylor's Economics, Labor economics, Financial economics, Industrial economics, Land economics, Consumer economics, Business, Commerce, Conservation and natural resources, Public finance.

[22]Baker & Taylor's Manufacturing.

[23]Publishers Weekly categories. Includes Purdue's English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Comparative literature, Theater; Baker & Taylor's categories as in Footnote 16.

[24]Includes Baker & Taylor's Library science, Information science.

[25]Includes Baker & Taylor's Mathematics, Computer science.

[26]Includes Baker & Taylor's Mechanical engineering, Automotive engineering, Machine engineering.

[27]Includes Baker & Taylor's Materials science, Metallurgy, Mining engineering.

[28]Includes Baker & Taylor's Nursing, Therapeutics, Health science.

[29]Includes Baker & Taylor's Philosophy, Religion, Ethics.

[30]Publishers Weekly categories; Purdue's Philosophy (which includes religion) and Psychology; Baker & Taylor categories as in Footnote 29.

[31]Publishers Weekly's Sports and recreation; Baker & Taylor's Sports, Physical education, Recreation.

[32]Includes Baker & Taylor's Law, Government, U.S. government, International relations, Military science.

[33]Includes Baker & Taylor's Parapsychology and occult science, Psychiatry.

[34]Publishers Weekly's and Baker & Taylor's General works.

[35]Omits Publishers Weekly's Sociology and economics; includes Baker & Taylor's Sociology, Archaeology, Social science and statistics, Anthropology, Social welfare, Criminology.

[36]Publishers Weekly categories. Includes Purdue's Sociology, Industrial administration; Baker & Taylor's Sociology and categories listed in Footnote 21.

[37]Baker & Taylor's category, plus Manufacturing, Nursing, Therapeutics, Health science; Purdue's School of Technology (which includes nursing).

[38]Publishers Weekly's Poetry and drama omitted; Baker & Taylor's Performing arts.

[39]Publishers Weekly's Medicine; Baker & Taylor's Veterinary medicine, Medicine, Internal medicine, Neurology, Pathology, Special branches of medicine.

[40]Blanks in the tables indicate that the data were either not available or not transferable. No column totals are given because some subjects are counted in more than one category and data for others were not available.

Table A; insert on page 6

	Number of Books	Total Cost	Average Price
Publishers Weekly[2]	23,905	$249,464.68	$10.44
Baker & Taylor[3]	12,746	164,726.90	12.92
Purdue Libraries	3,384	49,512.59	14.63

Table I; insert on page 7

TABLE I: Summary-comparison of books and prices by nine Purdue schools: the percentage of books for each school in general academic publishing, the percentage of each school's costs to total academic prices, and average prices (Baker & Taylor data).

---------% of Books---------			--------% of Costs---------			-------Average Prices--------		
Rank	%	Schools	Rank	%	Schools	Rank	Aver. Price	Schools
1	59.5	Humanities, Social Science, Education	1	47.9	Humanities, Social Science, Education	1	$25.85	Pharmacy
2	13.8	Science	2	19.8	Science	2	21.95	Veterinary Medicine
3	8.8	Industrial Administration	3	8.7	Industrial Administration	3	18.56	Science
4	6.2	Engineering	4	8.0	Engineering	4	17.62	Agriculture
5	4.3	Veterinary Medicine	5	7.3	Veterinary Medicine	5	16.55	Engineering
6	2.8	Technology	6	3.1	Agriculture	6	12.71	Industrial Administration
7	2.3	Agriculture	7	2.8	Technology	7	12.67	Technology
8	1.8	Home Economics	8	1.5	Home Economics	8	10.87	Home Economics
9	.5	Pharmacy	9	.9	Pharmacy	9	10.41	Humanities, Social Science, Education

Table III; insert on page 9

	PW: Equivalent Books	B&T: Equivalent Books	PU: Books Received	PW Average	B&T Average	PU Spent	PU Average
SCHOOLS							
Humanities Social Science, Education	2413.0	2236.8	1917	$ 9.65	$10.41	$23,285.09	$12.15
Science	400.4	431.3	393	19.99	18.56	8,004.53	20.37
Industrial Administration	not available	355.0	325	not available	12.71	4,512.66	13.89
Engineering	279.7	288.0	235	17.04	16.55	4,766.46	20.28
Veterinary Medicine	184.6	157.4	168	18.72	21.95	3,455.89	20.57
Agriculture	229.6	167.3	158	12.84	17.62	2,947.50	18.65
Pharmacy	not available	55.4	77	not available	25.85	1,431.70	18.59
Technology	not available	44.9	59	not available	12.67	568.93	9.64
Home Economics	62.7	48.1	50	8.34	10.87	523.05	10.46